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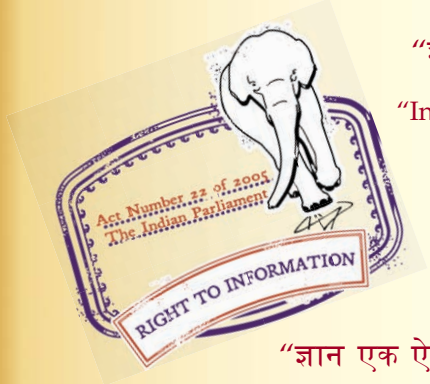
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

IS 1885-67 (1988): Electrotechnical vocabulary, Part 67: Mechanical structures for electronic equipment [LITD 3: Electromechanical COmponents and Mechnical Structures for Electronic Equipment]



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"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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Basic Standards on Electronics and Telecommunication Sectional Committee, LTDC 1; Electromechanical Components for Electronic Equipment Sectional Committee, LTDC 7
[Ref : Doc : LTDC 7 (1181)]

Indian Standard

ELECTROTECHNICAL VOCABULARY

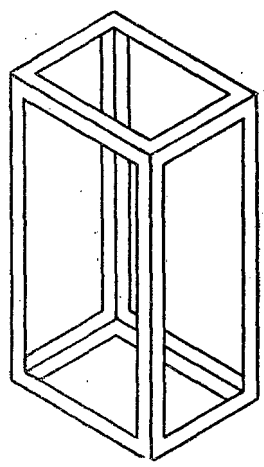
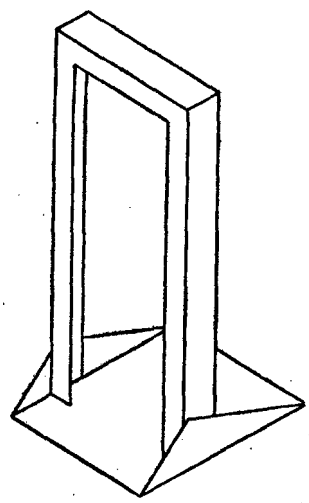
PART 67 MECHANICAL STRUCTURES FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

0. General — The object of this standard (Part 67) is to define standard terms for different types of mechanical structures for electronic equipment. Where a term has been already defined in various parts of IS : 1885 'Electrotechnical vocabulary', no further explanation has been added in this document. This standard (Part 67) should be read in conjunction with IS : 9606-1980 'Dimensions of panels and racks (482·6 mm systems)' and IS : 11719 (Parts 1 and 2)-1986 'Dimensions of mechanichal structures of the 482·6 mm series : Part 1 Cabinets and pitches of rack structure, Part 2 Subracks and associated plug in units'.

1. Scope — This standard (Part 67) covers definitions of terms applicable to mechanical structures for electronic equipment.

2. Terms and Definitions

2.0 Illustrations have been added to obviate misunderstandings in applying the terms to the different types of mechanical structures. Where a term is self-explanatory, no definition is added, for instance, front panel.

Term	Illustration	Definition
2.1 Rack		A free-standing or fixed structure in which electrical/electronic equipment can be housed.
Example 1		
Example 2		

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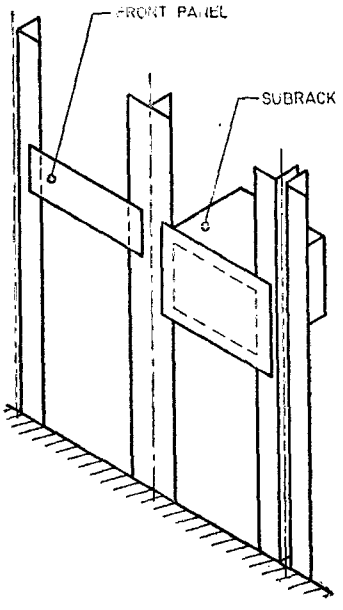
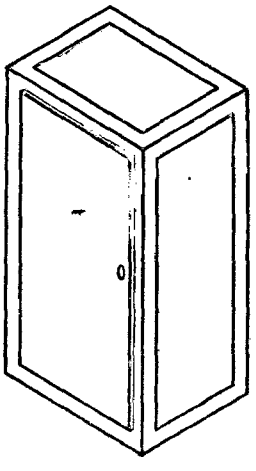
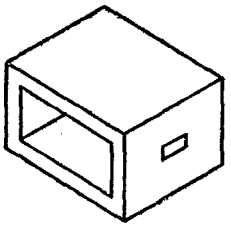
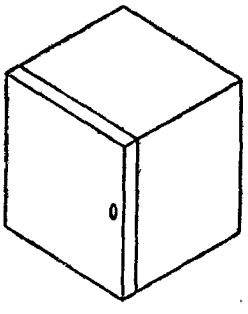
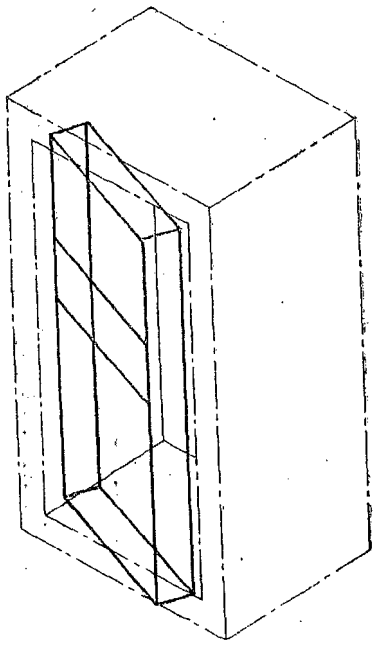
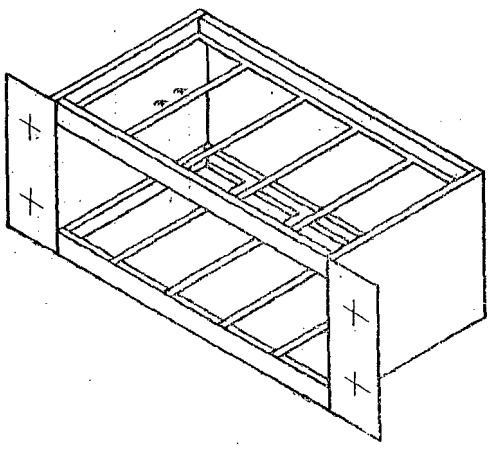
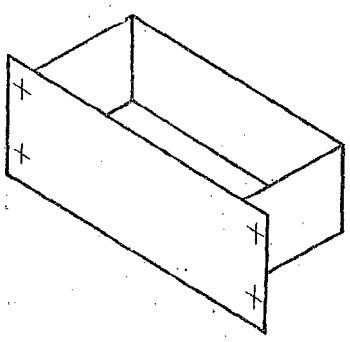
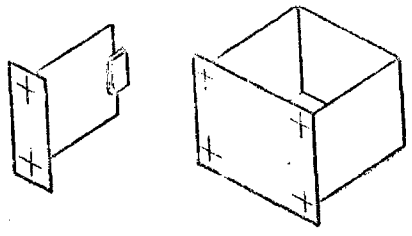
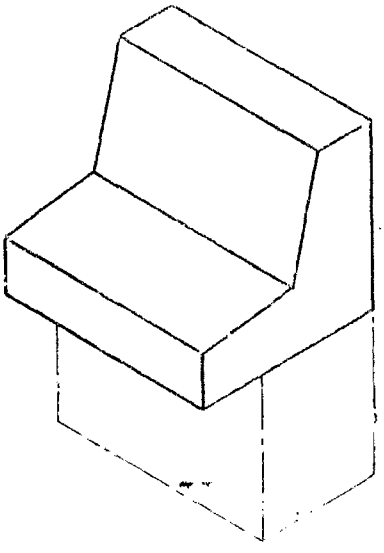
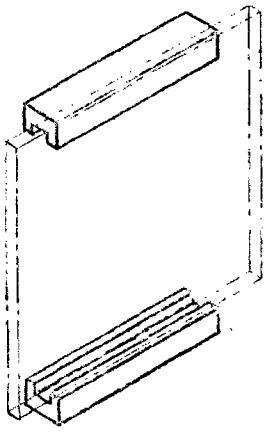
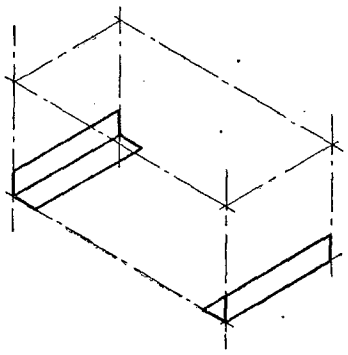
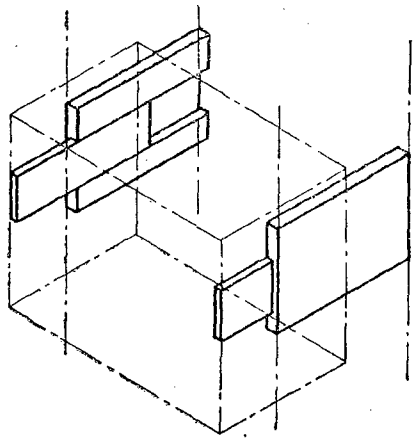
Term	Illustration	Definition
Example 3		
2.2 Cabinet		A free-standing and self-supporting enclosure in which electrical/ electronic equipment is housed. It is usually fitted with doors and/ or side panels which may or may not be removable.
2.3 Case	 	A table, bench or wall mounting enclosure in which electrical/ electronic equipment can be housed.

Term	Illustration	Definition
2.4 Swing frame		A hinged frame for housing electrical and/or electronic components. The frame is hinged within the rack to permit access to the reverse side.
2.5 Subrack		Structural unit for housing printed-board assemblies and plug-in units for subsequent installation into supporting structures.
2.6 Chassis		A mechanical structure designed specifically to support electrical and electronic components.

Term	Illustration	Definition
2.7 Plug-in unit		A unit which plugs into a subrack and is supported by guide rails. These units can be of various types and can range from a printed-board assembly to a box/frame type unit designed with a pluggable connection.
2.8 Console		A table-mounted or floor-standing enclosure having horizontal, vertical and/or sloping faces to accommodate controls and equipment.
2.9 Guide rails		Devices to guide, locate and support plug-in units and printed board assemblies in subracks.

Term	Illustration	Definition
2.10 Support angles		Devices and supporting subracks and chassis within a rack, cabinet or case.
2.11 Telescopic slides		Devices to support withdrawable subracks and chassis in the extended position.
2.12 Suite or racks or cabinets		A row of racks or cabinets placed side by side.
2.13 Equipment practice		Mechanical structure involved in housing and mounting of electronic and electromechanical systems. It provides for the compatibility between mechanical parts, electrical interconnections and electronic components.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This standard (Part 67) is based, without any technical change, on IEC Pub 916 (1988) 'Mechanical structures for electronic equipment : Terminology', issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

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